Mr. Dorsey (Neb.) introduced a joint resolu-

cept a certain decoration from the Republic of

Mr. Funston (Kan.) presented a concurrent

Mr. Cutcheon (Mich.) introduced a bill for

the better protection of the inmates of the Na-

tional Soldiers' Home in the District of Colum-

resolution of the Legislature of the State of

Kansas, relating to enlargement of the Soldiers'

Republic, Herring, O.

Week's Doings at the National Capital.

PREPARING TO GO TO CALIFORNIA.

A meeting of comrades of the Department of Potomac, G.A.R., was held at the office of Comrade Raum, 1226 F street N. W., the evening of March 29, 1886. Comrade Raum called the meeting to order, and on motion Department Commander Burke was elected Chairman and at one of the city churches. With large spec-Comrade Dan A. Grosvener Secretary and Treasurer. The object of the meeting was stated by Comrade Raum and others to be to make arrangements for a series of lectures and entertainments, under the auspices of the them. The scripture lessons were given in the G.A.R., for the benefit of the delegation to same way. He recited half of a chapter in California who attend the 20th annual session of the National Encampment, G.A.R., on Aug. 3, 1886. It was unanimously agreed that the King Agrippa. His sermon was an hour long, object was a worthy and meritorious one, and and Commander-in-Chief Burdett gave expression | smoothness of diction. Dr. Milburn lost his that it was just the right thing to do, and ex- | sight when five years old. A playmate flung a pressed a hope that all the comrades and friends of this Department would give their earnest and generous support to the enterprise. A treatment, resulted in the total blindness of Committee of Arrangements was appointed, of both, During the past 40 years Dr. Milburn consisting of all the representatives from this has traveled a million and half of miles, in this Department entitled to seats in the next Na. | and foreign countries. Few who see with their tional Encampment at San Francisco. An Ex. | eyes can describe places and scenes and objects ecutive Committee of six comrades was selected | as well as he. by the Chairman, as follows: Comrades Dan A. BAD CONDITION OF THE TREASURY BUILDING. Grosvenor (Chairman), Emet Urell, Hause H.

the precise dates to be fixed by the Executive | constantly employed in this great building. Turchin. Comrade Ranm was appointed a many deaths have been directly attributed to committee to invite prominent comrades to at- this. Sewer-pipes run under the corridors in prisoners of war. The bill provides that all tend the lectures as guests. On motion of Com- | the sub-basement, and these, it is stated, have rade lugram, the price of tickets was fixed at | not been cleaned for ten years. Breaks in the | during the war of the rebellion, who were 50 cents each.

THE GROWTH OF WASHINGTON. Few cities in this country have had a more persons of wealth and elegant leisure are being | sewerage and ventilation. drawn hither by its attractions as a place of residence. Washington is one of the cleanest of cities. Its 70 miles of smooth asphalt pave- Treasury a jar containing jewels worth many ment are swept-the principal thoroughfares thousands of dollars. They were originally every night and the other streets and avenues used as ornaments to a beautiful and costly at frequent intervals. There is no manufac- sword presented to President Van Buren by the turing here. The people consume but do not make. No odor of oil refineries and kindred establishments offends the nostrils. No clouds cepting them they were turned over to the of coal smoke and dust fill the air and darken the Government, in a somewhat indefinite way, sunlight, as is the case with most of the towns | and have been kept in a vault ever since, withand cities of Pennsylvania, New Jersey or out having any actual owner. The sword was her windows without fear that a shower of soot of interest at the Patent Office. It was stolen, time of the soldier's death, making present dewiil spoil and blacken everything within. A | but afterward recovered, and the jewels were man may put on a clean shirt and if he chooses | then removed and placed in the vault. One to wear it a week it will then present a better | day last week Mrs. Van Buren, daughter-inappearance than after a single day's wear in law of President Van Buren, and her daughters Pittsburg or Cleveland. Of course no woman | called at the Treasury and asked to see the can be truly happy without going through the | jewels, and the jar was unscaled, for the first periodical chaos of "house-cleaning," but the time in many years. There are about 100 diaprocess is little more than a matter of form in | monds and pearls. It is felt that no better dis-Washington, when compared with the frequent | position can be made of them than to give washing and scrubbing and dusting that, in | them to the family of the late Mr. Van Buren, many places, are so necessary to neatness and | and a bill to that effect will soon be introduced comfort. This is one reason why women like | in Congress. to live in Washington.

Real-estate agents and dealers and brokers are very numerous here. When a man cannot find anything else to do he opens a real-estate office. It does not require any capital to speak of. Some of the well-established firms do a large business. Many have made fortunes and retired, and others are following in their footsteps. Unusual activity in real-estate is reported at this time. There is much inquiry for eligible dwelling sites. Building permits over. There is no city in the country that are being issued more numerously than at any time in the last 10 years. The brick manufacturers are overwhelmed with orders. Just at | year but scores of tourists may be seen, singly present building calculations are somewhat disarranged by the emphatic demand of mechanics and laborers of all classes in Washington for other attractions. It seems to be particularly eight hours a day of work. This movement is so general, and gives such promise of success, that it has become an important factor in all business matters. It is most annoving to those who have contracted to do work on the basis of getting 10 hours a day from their employes. Brick is almost the only material used here for building. Beyond the great Government piles there are hardly two dozen stone buildings in Washington, with perhaps as many more having stone fronts. Viewed from one of the hills that surround it, or from the Monument or the dome of the Capitol, the city presents a uniformity of red brick that is as wearying to that the total number of removals of fourththe eye as the never-varying white shutters

and marble steps of Philadelphia. IN A NEGRO CEMETERY.

While out for a walk last Sunday, a little way outside the city limits, the writer noticed a couple of carriages, filled with colored people, entering a cemetery. A stalwart negro took a very small coffin from one of the carriages, and with the ceremony of a short, simple prayer it | was deposited in the earth. Six or eight friends of the dead babe stood with tearful eyes during the few minutes occupied in filling the little grave. Then they re-entered the carriages and drove away. Just before leaving a woman, evidently the mother of the child, placed upon the grave two or three infant's toys. Looking about among the large number of graves of children, it was observed that this practice was very general. There were scores of nursingbottles, rattle-boxes, tin horses and wagons, "Noah's arks," sets of dishes, china cups and saucers, slates, picture-books-in fact, playthings of every conceivable variety. Many of them had lain there for years, those of a perishable nature having been almost destroyed by Beet," indicating that it was destined to be charge from the regiment, troop, or company in storm and sun. There were very few graves which did not have something of this kind upon them. Many of the larger graves had pretty vases, statuets, and other articles appropriate to more adult years.

Upon inquiry the visitor was told that this custom of placing such articles upon the graves. particularly of infants and children, is almost universal among the colored people in the South. The sentiment that prompts it readily suggests itself, but it is not quite so easy to portance as a cog in the great national machine. understand another singular feature. Lying upon fully half of the little graves, or standing crop of votes next Fall, as the result of this upright, partly buried in the earth, were medicine bottles of every size and shape. Some were nearly full, and all contained more or less of the draughts which had, no doubt, been used in the effort to ward off the visit of the augel of death. The usual number of these on under the first call of the President in 1861 are troop, or company in which he last served, on a the House from Mississippi. Mr. Reagan again each grave was from one to three, but on one there were eight. The placing of these bottles is a singular notion, and would seem to border | week the committee appainted to draft a plan on superstition. Just why they do it is not of organization reported, recommending that clear. Impelled by curiosity, the visitor in- the association be known as the Associated quired of two or three negroes about it, but veterans of the District of Columbia Volunthey were seemingly as ignorant of the reason | teers, and that quarterly meetings be held on for it as the questioner. One old woman, who the second Mondays in April, July, October and was loitering about the cemetery, said in re- January. sponse to the question:

'I kaint tell ye why, Mister, but dey allus does it. When I was a chile I libed down in the District and the G.A.R. will participate. d'no, but mebbe dey tinks de med'cin' 'll do President-that all veterans, members of miligood in it, no how."

THE TARIFF BILL. The House Ways and Means Committee has completed a tariff bill which will soon be reported. It is a compound measure, containing, however, very little of the Morrison bill. It provides for a reduction of certain taxes, modifies existing laws relative to duties on imports and the collection of the revenue, and embodies the principal features of a measure proposed by Secretary Manning, to lessen litigation arising from the collection of customs in disputed cases. It places lumber, salt, coal, ores, wool and a few other articles on the free list. The opinion is expressed by Democratic members of the committee, based upon the Departmental estimates, that the bill will effect a reduction of about \$25,000,000 in the revenues of the Government, chiefly on wool, woolen products and sugar. It is not at all certain that the bill will pass the House, although the the tarifi reformers claim that it will. The uncertain attitude of Mr. Randall and other Democratic protectionists will have much to do with the result. Outside of these it will be opposed by Democrats in various sections, who are concerned, for themselves or their constituents, in

THE SICK SECRETARIES. Secretary Manning continues in very much of J. E. Porter, Ottawa, Ill., in this issue. It is the same condition as last week, showing a something every farmer needs.

the different interests affected by it.

gradual, but very slow improvement. He has not left his bed since taken home from the Treasury building the day of his prostration. His physicians say that under favorable conditions, if he does not have another attack, his recovery will require months of perfect rest and quiet. It is extremely doubtful whether he ever resumes his duties as Secretary of the

Secretary Lamar and Attorney-General Garland were confined to their lodgings last week from severe colds, and Mr. Garland kept his bed. Both are recovering, however, and expect soon to be again at their posts of duty.

HOW DR. MILBURN PREACHES. Last Sunday the writer heard Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind Chaplain of the House, preach tacles covering his sightless eyes, he conducted the services throughout, unaided. He recited in full, without missing a word, all the hymns he gave out, as any other preacher would road Isaiah, and a long chapter, entire, in the Acts, containing the interview between Paul and delivered with the greatest fluency and piece of glass, which struck one of his eyes. The injury, together with unskilful medical

The sanitary condition of the Treasury Smith, George E. Corson, C. H. Ingram, Frank | building is demanding serious attention. It is believed that the bad state of the air had It was then agreed that the Executive Com- | much to do with the illness of Secretary Manmittee should make all necessary arrangements | ning. It is the opinion of the friends of the for two lectures to be delivered by Gen. John | late Secretary Folger that his death was the B. Turchin, on the battles of Chickamauga and | direct result of the noxious gases that pervade Missionary Ridge, during the month of April, the Treasury. More than 2,000 persons are Committee after consultation with Comrade | Few of them are not affected more or less, and pipes allow the foul air to escape, and many of | prisoners of war for 60 days or more, and the rooms on the lower floor are at times abso- who are now suffering from any disability lutely untenable. A very thorough renovation | which can reasonably be presumed to be the rapid and substantial growth during the past is necessary. At present Congress only allows result of exposure and hardships endured few years than Washington. The reign of \$15,000 a year for repairs, and this is no more while in confinement as prisoners of war, and "Boss" Shepherd was expensive, but it made | than enough to make good the ordinary wear | not the result of their own misconduct or the city worthy to be the Capital of a great and tear. Assistant Secretary Fairchild pro- vicious habits, shall be entitled to pension at Nation. It is fast becoming a literary and poses to ask Congress for \$109,000, to be ex- the rates now provided by law for similar disfashionable as well as a political center. Many pended in overhauling the entire system of abilities. This act, however, shall not allow

THE VAN BUREN JEWELS. Sovereign of Muscat. As Mr. Van Buren was constitutionally debarred from personally ac-Massachusetts. The tidy housewife may open | for some years exhibited among other objects

TOURISTS AT THE CAPITAL. Excursion parties to the Capital, from various sections of the country, are a feature of beneat of the natural assumption that the solthe season in Washington. Several large parties from New England have been here within the past few months. One from Massachusetts. numbering more than 400, arrived last Saturday, about equally divided as to sex, and in the matter of age running from six to 60 and contains so many distinctive features of interest as Washington. There is not a day in the or in groups, "doing" the Capitol, the Department buildings, the Monument, and the many a favorite place for newly-married couples. Thousands of these every year side-track here for a day or two while on their bridal tours, and wander about trying to look and act like connubial veterans. All these people make plenty of business for the cabmen. The visitor finds that the "magnificent distances" of which he has heard in connection with Washington are an exasperating reality.

THE "KING BEET." A YEAR'S WORK OF THE GUILLOTINE.

In response to a Senate resolution of inquiry the Postmaster-General has informed that body class Postmasters from March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1886, was 8,645. This number does not include the vacancies that have occurred by death, resignation and expiration of official terms. They are only the cases in which the Republican incumbents have been told that on account of their "officesive partisanship" or for other reasons the Government would try and rub along without their services. The most removals were in the following States: New York, 1,053; Pennsylvania, 938; Ohio, 878; Illinois, 613; Indiana, 499; Iowa, 399; Michigan, 341; Virginia, 316; Missouri, 287. The aggregate number of removals in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi was but 338-only 22 more than in Virginia alone, which would seem to indicate active and successful effort on the part of Virginia Congressmen.

A good story is told of Hon. J. Floyd King, Member of Congress from Louisiana. The Bureau of Agriculture last year introduced a superior kind of beet, which, as a trade-mark denoting excellence, was named the "King the monarch among the varieties of that succulent vegetable. A happy thought struck Mr. King, and he resolved to turn it to account. He went through the House and traded off to the Members his other seeds for those of the "King Beet," and thus secured a large supply. Then he sent a package to every farmer in his district. They all thought it was named in honor of their Congressman, and were correspondingly impressed with his value and im-Mr. King has good reason to expect a large judicious sowing of seeds. They will no doubt

fall into good ground. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA VETERANS.

preparing for a great celebration on the 25th anniversary of their muster. At a meeting last

It was decided to have the parade on Monday, 12th inst. All the military companies of ole Virginny, an' it wuz jest de same dar. I The Executive Committee will request the 'em good arter dey's berried; but I don't see no tary companies, and the G.A.R. in Government employ desiring to participate be allowed a leave of absence for that purpose. They will also request the Secretary of the Navy to order the Marine Band as an escort for the parade.

THE NATIONAL DEBT. According to the monthly report of the Secretary of the Treasury the reduction in the public debt during March amounted to \$14,087,-884. The net cash in the Treasury April 1 was \$76,381,099, an increase of \$4,082,896 since March 1. The store of silver dollars is now \$174,100,985, or about \$3,000,000 more than a month ago. There has been a reduction during the month in the interest-bearing debt of \$10,000,000 3 per cents., under the last matured call, and the total interest-bearing debt is now enacted into law the War Department can extend \$1,240,681,462.

Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray hair to its original color, makes it vigorous and abundant.

"I have been afflicted with an Affection of the Throat from childhood, caused by diphtheria, and have used various remedies, but have never found anything equal to Brown's Bronchial Troches .-Rev. G. M. F. Hampton, Piketon, Ky. Sold only in

Every farmer should read the advertisement

The Mexican Pension Bill Passed by the House.

MEXICAN PENSION BILL.

On Monday, April 5, the House, under a suspension of the rules, passed the Mexican war pension bill-ayes, 157; noes, 69; not voting, 97. The following is the text of the bill: Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the names of all the surviving officers, solliers and sailors who enlisted and served in the war with Mexico for any period during the years 1845, 1846, 1847 and 1848, and were honorably discharged, and their surviving widows, on the pension roll, at the rate of \$8 per month, from and after the passage of this act, during their lives.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry this act into effect: Provided, That where it shall appear that a discharge is lost, secondary evidence may be permitted, and where it shall appear an applicant has received a land warrant that shall be sufficient evidence of an honorable discharge, unless the evidence shows that he procured it by fraud: And provided further, That this act shall not apply to persons under political disabilities."

PENSION MATTERS. Mr. Harmer (Pa.) introduced a bill (H. R. quate remedy. The bill was passed on Satur-7399) to increase the pensions of minor children; also, a bill (H. R. 7400) to increase the pensions of those who have lost limbs, are totally helpless, or are deaf, and for other purposes, both of which were referred to the Pension Committee.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions decided to report favorably a bill to increase pensions for loss of limb below the elbow or knee to \$30 per month, above the elbow or knee to \$36, and at the shoulder or hip-joint to \$15 per month.

PENSIONS FOR PRISONERS OF WAR, The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has decided to report favorably a bill to pension persons in the service of the United States any person to receive more than one pension. The bill further provides that all persons in For many years there has been kept in the the military or naval service of the United States who were prisoners of war for more than 60 days shall be entitled to \$2 per day for every day they were so held in confinement.

> PENSIONS FOR DEPENDENT PARENTS. The bill relating to claims for pensions by dependent parents, which has just been reported to the House with favorable recommendation, extends the benefits of the pension pendence a legal basis for a claim, and in no other way changes, amends, or modifies the pension laws. The Committee on Invalid Pensions says in regard to this bill: "The class to be affected cannot be a large one, and while there are no data that we are aware of upon which to base an estimate of the number, it cannot make a large addition to the pension roll. The great mass of parents who under any rule to it that small number who, independent at the time of the soldier's death, have become dependent in their old age. It gives them the dier son who gave his life to the country would have recognized his filial obligations had he lived, and been their staff in old age and their shield against poverty."

HOW DOES THIS BILL SUIT YOU? In the House last week Mr. Wolford (Ky.) introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions: Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the names of all the officers, soldiers, sailors, marines, privates, enlisted men, and scouts who were mustered or received into the service of the United States in the army or navy of the United States in the war of 1861 and served 60 days, and were honorably discharged, at the rate of \$8 per month during their lives. SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior shall place on a roll to be made for that purpose the names of all the officers, soldiers, sailors, marines, privates, enlisted men, or scouts who, in the army or navy of the late Confederate States, lost an arm or a leg; and that an artificial arm or leg, or the equivalent in money, shall be furnished them, at the expense of the Government.

TO REMOVE CHARGES OF DESERTION. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs reported favorably the following bill, "to remove the charge of desertion from the rolls and records in the Office of the Adjutant-General of

the Army against certain soldiers": Be it enacted, etc. That the charge of desertion now standing on the rolls and records in the Office of the Adjutant-General of the Army against any soldier who served in the late war of the rebellion, by reason of his having enlisted in any regiment troop, or company without having first received a discharge from the regiment, troop, or company in which he had previously served, shall be removed in all cases wherein it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, from such rolls and records or from other satisfactory testimony, that such re-enlistment was not made for the purpose of securing bounty or other gratuity that he would not have been entitled to had he remained under his original term of enlistment: Provided, That no soldier shall be relieved under this act who, not being sick or wounded, left his command without proper authority, while the same was in the presence of the enemy, or who, at the time of leaving his command, was in arrest or under charges, or in whose case the period of absence from the service exceeded three months, Sec. 2. That in all cases where the charge of desertion shall be removed under the provisions of

this act, the Adjutant-General of the Army shall issue to such soldier, or, in case of his death, to his heirs or legal representatives, a certificate of diswhich he first served.

Sec. 3. That all applications for relief under this act shall be made to and filed with the Secretary of War within a period of five years from and after its passage, and all applications not so made and filed within such period of five years shall be forever barred and shall not be received or considered; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. Adjutant-General Drum having been re-

purposes of the bill, submitted a communica- destruction of human life." The resolution tion in which he said:

By the express terms of Senate bill 1471 relief is claimed that Congress has no constitutional limited to the class of men who, although having power over such matters. As unanimous conrendered good service, have a charge of desertion entered on the rolls against them, . nder the 50th Article of War, which reads as follows: "No non-commissioned officer or soldier shall Veterans of the District militia who were enlist himself in any other regiment, troop, or compenalty of being reputed a deserter, and suffering

> This article reproduces one of the earliest of the rules and regulations adopted for the Government of the Eritish army, and was no doubt the outgrowth of feudal customs. It is not now, and I much doubt whether it has ever been, applicable to our service in the sense in which it was intended to apply. The leaving one organization and immediate enlistment in another constitutes technical desertion, but in no sense is it desortion from the service, or what is understood, in military parlance, as desertion of the flag. The relief proposed to be afforded by this bill applies only to cases of technical desertion, or, in other words, to those men who, having left one organization, enlisted in another and served to the end of the war. Proper safeguards are provided by the requirements that such subsequent enlistment was not made for the purpose of Sarah, mother of William Hagne, Co. L, 6th N. securing increased bounty, etc., and that relief shall not be extended to men, not sick or wounded, whose absence from the service exceeded three months. In view of facilities of travel, the presence of military officers in many cities, it is impossible to conceive a contingency could have arisen to prevent a man, not intending to desert the service, from reporting himself to the military authorities or re-

oining his command within that period,

The Senate Committee says in its report: It is impossible for Congress to undertake to con sider and act upon the thonsands of individual applications for relief by soldiers who have had the charges of desertion entered upon the rolls and records in the War Department against them, Your committee believe that all the cases provided relief to every worthy and deserving applicant in the class of cases therein provided for, and thus relieve Congress and do justice to deserving sol-diers. Your committee therefore report the bill back to the Senate, and recommend its passage.

OF INTEREST TO SOLDIERS Mr. Butterworth (Ohio) introduced a bill, H minors under assumed names and served faithfully according to the terms of enlistment. Mr. Glass (Tenn.) introduced a bill, H. R. 7th Tenn. Cav.

THE LABOR TROUBLES. The House devoted a considerable part of the week to a consideration of the labor troubles

that are so discurbing the business and industrial interests of the country. Several Members introduced resolutions providing for a committee of Congress to inquire into the causes of such conflicts between capital and labor, and what remedies can be devised. The Committee on Labor has given the subject much careful attention, and reported, through its chairman, Mr. O'Neill (Mo.), a bill providing for the settlement of such differences by arbitration. The bill provoked much debate, speeches for and against it being made by a large number of Members. Some of the pronounced

day with only 29 negative votes. THE ARMY BILL. The Senate continued at great length the debate on Senator Logan's bill to increase the United States Army and promote its efficiency. Gen. Logan made two or three strong speeches in its favor, as did also Gen. Manderson (Neb.). The bill was stoutly opposed by Senators Teller (Colo.), and Plumb (Kan.). No vote was

reached on the bill.

CHINESE INDEMNITY. Mr. Belmont (N. Y.) introduced a resolution to appropriate \$147,748.74 "to pay the Chinese Government in consideration of the losses unhappily sustained by certain Chinese subjects by mob violence at Rock Springs, Wyo. Ter., on Sept. 2, 1885; said sum being intended for distribution among the sufferers and their legal representatives, in the discretion of the Chinese Government." The resolution was re-

ferred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. ATTACKING THE CIVIL SERVICE. In the Senate Mr. Vance (N. C.), in a long speech, very vigorously assailed the Civil-Service Reform system, denouncing it in toto, and advocating a repeal of the law. He declared that whichever party was in power was entitled to the offices and ought to have them.

the Union, said:

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. President, there is another matter which I much importance to be left entirely unnoticed. It is something new in our political history. It is full of hope for the women of this country and of the world, and full of promise for the future of Republaws to certain parents now excluded from their liean institutions. I refer to the fact that in Washprovisions. It simply removes the limitation | ington Territory the right of suffrage has been extended to women of proper age. I do not believe the proposition so often asserted that suffrage is a political privilege only, and not a natural right. It is regulated by the Constitution and laws of a State, I grant, but it needs no argument, it appears to me, people, but binding alike on all, is a usurpation of the powers of Government.

Government is but organized society. Whatever its form, it has its origin in the necessities of mankind, and is indispensable for the maintenance of | 000. civilized society. It is essential to every Govern-The great mass of parents who under any rule as to period of dependence could go upon the of the State and be capable of subjecting the will pension roll are already there. This bill brings of its individual citizens to its order. Such a Government can only derive its just powers from the consent of the governed, and can be established only under a fundamental law which is self-imposed. Every citizen of suitable age and discretion, who is to be subject to a Government, has, in my judgment, a natural right to participate in its for-

The lamented Lincoln immortalized the expression that ours is a Government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," and yet it is far from that. There can be no Government by the people where one-half of them are allowed no voice in its organization and control. I regard the struggle going on in this country and elsewhere for the enfranchisement of women as but a continuaion of the great struggle for human liberty, which has, from the earliest dawn of authentic history. convulsed nations, rent kingdoms, and drenched battlefields with human blood, I look upon the vf tories which have been

schieved in the cause of woman enfranchisement in Washington Territory and elsewhere as the crowning victories of all which have been won in the long-continued, still continuing, contest between liberty and oppression, and as destined to exert a greater influence upon the human race than any achievements upon the battlefields in ancien or modern times. Should the bill pass we shall witness the spectacle of State Government founded in accordance with the principles of equality, and have a State at last with a truly Republican form of Government.

IMITATION BUTTER. The House Committee on Agriculture occupied several days in hearing the statements and arguments of persons interested in the dairy business, against the manufacture and sale of the various imitations of dairy products. Forrest Morland, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., Secretary and Counsel of the American Agricultural Dairy Association, gave facts and figures relative to the depression in the dairy industry caused by the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and other imitations of butter. There were in round numbers, he said, 16,000,000 head of dairy cows in the country, worth \$600,000,000. Had it not been for oleomargarine there would now be 25,000,000 head, worth \$1,000,000,000. If the Scott bill to tax such imitations of butter did not become a law, he predicted that there would not be 10,000,000 dairy cows in the United States three years hence, and these cows, he said would be valuable for their beef, and not their qualities as butter producers. Fifty millions of consumers were interested in procuring pure butter, 7,000,000 producers were interested in the continuance of the industry, and, besides these, there were 750,000 employes interested in dairying. All these classes were directly interested in the pending legislation.

THE CARROLLTON MASSACRE. In the House Mr. O'Hara, the colored Repub lican Member from North Carolina, offered a resolution calling for an investigation of the recent atrocious killing of 10 or 12 negroes in the Court-house at Carrollton, Miss., and providing "that a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the facts connected with said alleged murders, and to report, by bill or otherwise, such measure as will check quested to make a report explanatory of the or prevent in future the wanton and barbarous was objected to by Mr. Reagan (Tex.) who sent was at that time necessary, under the rules. for the introduction of the resolution, it was laid aside. The following day Mr. Randall the House from Mississippi. Mr. Reagan again interposed his objection, and, though appealed to by members of his party, both North and South, to withdraw it, he refused to do so, and the effort to bring the matter before Congress again failed.

PRIVATE BILLS. The following private pension bills, previeusly passed by the Senate, were also passed by the House: Florence, widow of Rear Admiral Alexander Murray, increase from \$30 to \$50: Henry O. Hill, Co. B. 1st N. H. Cav. and Co. D. 15th N. H.; Adaline M, mother of Haldimand S. Putnam, Colonel, 7th N. H., \$30; Susan, widow of Plimy R. Gilman, Co. E, 12th N. H.

Y. H. A.

The following original House bills were passed and sent to the Senate for its action: William Field, Co. A. 39th Mass., \$12; John G. Burrill, First Lieutenant, Co. G, 14th Ind.; John Arthur, Co. K, 160th Ohio; John T. Pennington, Co. B, 50th Mo .; John A. Orendorff, Co. I, 205th Pa.; Mary A., widow of William H. Little, Co. G, 43d Ind.; Maria, widow of Joshua Hollands, Co. D. 2d Kan. Cav.; Samuel J. Brown, inspector of scouts; John G. Shawbell, Assistant Surgeon, 9th Kan. Cav.; Samuel Shuler, Co. E. 61st Pa., increase to \$10; Lurena, widow of Jackson Wages, Co. E, 7th Ky.; George W., father of John C. Cramblett, Co. G, 97 Ohio; John D. Krehbiel, Captain, Co. I, 41st N. Y .; Clarissa, widow of Hiram Taft, Co. C, 123d N. Y.; Elizabeth B., widow of Lieut. V. Bradford Bell, 19th Ill.; Rose A., widow of Isaac Mc-Manus, 102d Ill.; Leander W. Corey, Co. F, 16th Iowa, increase to \$40 for total blindness; Amelia Mr. Butterworth (Ohio) introduced a bill, H. J. Gill, volunteer nurse, \$25; Gilbert A. Phillips, R. 7371, for the relief of ex-soldiers and ex- Louisville, Ky., Q. M., U.S. A.; Mary, widow sailors who enlisted in the army or navy while of Turner Norman, Corporal, Co. G, 35th U. S. C. T.; John H. Walters, Co. A, 1st Ky. Cav. Honorah, widow of Daniel Maloney, Co. G'; 183d Pa.; Joseph McMillan, Co. K, 67th Ind., 7415, for the relief of officers and soldiers of the restoration; Levi M. Starne, Co. B. Soth Ind. Rebecca, mother of Henry A. Marchant, Mr. Le Fevre (Ohio) introduced a bill grant- Captain, Co. I, 23d Pa.; Lucy Ann, widow

ter Gilbert Post, No. 417, Grand Army of the M. Harrington, 9th N. J. Cav.; Martin Taylor, Co. D, 23d Ky.; Euphemia R., widow of Garrett Smith, Co. A, 109th Pa.; Catharine tion to authorize Gen. Oliver O. Howard to ac- Kennedy, mother of John Moriarty, Co. K, 158th N. Y.; Abigail H, widow of E. M. Carey, Major, 23d Ohio; Frank Sherbonaw, Co. G, 14th Mich.; Julia, widow of Thomas Connelly, Co. G, 79th Pa.; Josiah Focht, Co. D. 37th Pa.; Althea A., widow of Milton Frasner, Co. H, 40th Ind.; William, father of William A. Gordon, Co. H, 11th Iowa; Eliza, mother of Alexander Francesco, Co. D, 45th Ky.; Evaline A., widow of George C. White, fireman, U. S. bia. This bill prohibits the sale of intoxicat- N.; Nathan Magoon, Co. H, 7th N. H.; Wiling liquors within a distance of one mile from | liam Blanchard, Corporal, Co. D, 6th Vt.; William J. Hudson, [regiment not stated]; Stevens W. Merrill, Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 36th Iowa; Greenville R. Hale, Co. G, 8th Ky.; Elizabeth, widow of Rowley S. Mc-Kay, pilot U. S. Naval fleet, Charles Sebring, Co. F, 48th Ind., increase to \$40; Adam, father of Leander Feltner, Co. M, 14th Ky. Cav.; Alfred Pickelsimer, Co. I, 14th Ky.

A Greatly Wanted Man.

Some time ago Dr. W. H. Boyd was locked up at Camden, Ark., for horse stealing, for which offense the Doctor is a much wanted man in several localities in that State and Texas. As a bigamist, also, it will be seen that the Doctor is an expert. Last week he confessed in writing over his own signature, to the Sheriff to eleven marriages, or rather bigamous friends of labor in the House opposed the bill on the ground that it does not provide an aderelations. The following is the list, with names of victims and dates of marriage: No. 1 -Mary J. Hunter, Staunton, Va., May 6, 1863. No. 2-Hannah M. McGowan, Arapahoe, Neb., April 21, 1874. No. 3-Melvina Hawk, Tuscumbia, Mo., Nov. 20, 1877. No. 4-Maria Trafton, Huntsville, Ark., Oct. 19, 1878. No. 5-Mary J. Pack, Danville, Ark., April 20, 1879. No. 6-Mary F. Gage, Boydville, Ark., Aug. 18, 1881. No. 7-Lyda A. Bird, Wittsburg, Ark., May 16, 1882. No. 8-Leany Knowles, Salem, Ark., July 10, 1883. No. 9-Margaret Dennis. Lamartine, Ark., Nov. 18, 1883. No. 10-Emma Stark, (Indian,) Choctaw Nation, April 7, 1884. No. 11-Josepeine M. Eals, Clarksville, Texas, July 12, 1885. He expects, he says, conviction as a horse thief, but not as a bigamist.

The Latest Telephone Invention.

W. Guthrie, of Leesburg, O., has invented a telephone, which has been tested by many different parties, and all claim for it the superiority over any other invention. The telephone is operated by a direct current of electricity and not by inducted currents, as are others, and no induction coils are needed. The articulation of speech is made by a natural and mechanical disturbance of the current at the positive and negative poles, which are brought near to or in contact with the diaphragm. One pole is made of a close and compact natural production of the earth and is a good conductor; the other pole is of an open and porous nature Senator Dolph (Ore.), in a speech on the bill | and not a good conductor; consequently, the for the admission of Washington Territory into | natural and unnatural poles make a natural disturbance, making it the most sensitive transmitter possible to make. The transmission consider pertinent to this discussion, and of too is made by the disturbance of the electrical current at the poles by opening and closing the circuit (as is the case in telegraphy), which is done in his system by simply speaking against the diaphragm, which causes the current to open at every sound uttered against it.

A Valuable Diamond Found. W. G. Mitchell, of Balesburg, S. C., recently

found a queer stone in his lot which he thought to show that a Constitution and laws adopted and might be some kind of precions stone. He sent enacted by a fragment of the whole body of the | it to chemists and the State geologist in Columbia, who pronounced it a diamond of unusual size and brilliancy. They estimate that in its present rough state it is worth at least \$100-

## Day and Night

During an acute attack of Bronchitis, a ceaseless tickling in the throat, and an exhausting, hacking cough, afflict the sufferer. Sleep is banished, and great prostration follows. This disease is also attended with Hoarseness, and sometimes Loss of Voice. It is liable to become chronic, involve the lungs, and terminate fatally. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral affords speedy relief and cure in cases of Bronchitis. It controls the disposition to cough, and induces refreshing sleep. I have been a practising physician for twenty-four years, and, for the past twelve, have suffered from annual attacks of Bronchitis. After exhausting all the usual remedies

Without Relief, I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It

effected a speedy cure. - G. Stoveall, M. D., Carrollton, Miss. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is decidedly the best remedy, within my knowledge, for chronic Bronchitis, and all lung diseases. - M. A. Rust, M. D., South Paris, Me. I was attacked, last winter, with a severe Cold, which grew worse and settled on my Lungs. By night sweats

I was reduced almost to a skeleton. My Cough was incessant, and I frequently spit blood. My physician told me to give up business, or I would not live a month. After taking various remedies without relief, I was finally Cured By Using two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

I am now in perfect health, and able to resume business, after having been pronounced incurable with Consumption .-S. P. Henderson, Saulsburgh, Penn.

For years I was in a decline. I had weak lungs, and suffered from Bronchitis and Catarrh. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral restored me to health, and I have been for a long time comparatively vigorous. In case of a sudden cold I always resort to the Pectoral, and find speedy relief. - Edward E. Curtis, Rutland, Vt. Two years ago I suffered from a severe Bronchitis. The physician attending me became fearful that the disease would terminate in Pneumonia. After trying various medicines, without benefit, he prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved me at once. I continued to take this medicine, and was cured.

- Ernest Colton, Logansport, Ind. †† Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.



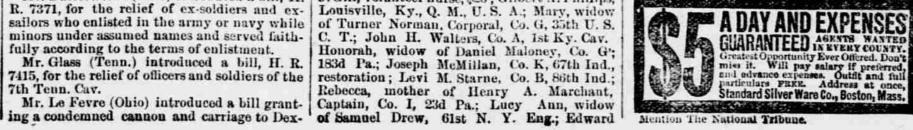
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physical debility, exhausted vitality, premature decline, etc., are especially benefited by consulting its contents. Everything such sufferers wish to know is fully given in its pages. If in need of medical ald or counsel, read it before "doctoring" or investing in medicines or appliances of any description, and you will save time, money and disappointment. If using medicine or medical treatment of any kind, read it and learn the better way.

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